WENT. *pret.* See WEND and GO.

WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep.*

She for joy tenderly *wept.* *Milton.*

WERE. of the verb to *be.*

To give our ſiſter to one uncircumciſed, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen.* xxxiv. 14.

In infuſions in things that are of too high a ſpirit, you *were* better pour off the firſt infuſion, and uſe the latter. *Bacon.*

Henry divided, as it *were,*

The perſon of himſelf into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

As though there *were* any ſeriation in nature, or *juſtitium*'s imaginable in profeſſions, this ſeaſon is termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He had been well aſſur'd that art

And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryden.*

WERE. *n. ſ.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let ſome unjuſt niggards make *weres* to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sid.*

WERT. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preterite of to *be.*

Thou *wert* heard *B. Johnſon.*

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant.* viii. 1.

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryden.*

WERTH. *weorth, wyrth. n. ſ.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, ſignify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon peopˣiz, uſed by them in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Cam.*

WE'SIL. *n. ſ.* See WESAND.

The *weſil,* or windpipe, we call aſpera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. ſ.* [peſt, Saxon; *weſt,* Dutch.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *weſt* yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:

Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,

To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The moon in level'd *weſt* was ſet. *Milton.*

All bright Phœbus views in early morn,

Or when his evening beams the *weſt* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

A mighty ſtrong *weſt* wind took away the locuſts. *Ex.* x.

This ſhall be your *weſt* border. *Num.* xxxiv. 6.

The Phenicians had great fleets; ſo had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *weſt.* *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the weſt of any place.

Weſt of this foreſt,

In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

What earth yields in India eaſt or *weſt.* *Milton.*

Weſt from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Paſſing to the weſt.

The ſtar that roſe at evening bright,

Toward heav'ns deſcent had ſlop'd his *weſtering* wheel. *Milt.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Tending or being towards the weſt.

Theſe bills give us a view of the moſt eaſterly, ſoutherly, and *weſterly* parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte

His weary waggon to the *weſtern* vale. *Spenſer.*

The *weſtern* part is a continued rock. *Addiſon.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [peſtpeaꞃb, Saxon.] Towards the weſt.

By water they ſound the ſea *weſtward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The grove of ſycamore,

That *weſtward* rooteth from the city ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

When *weſtward* like the ſun you took your way,

And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*

The ſtorm flies,

From *weſtward,* when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe. *Addiſon.*

At home then ſtay,

Nor *weſtward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *weſtward.*] With tendency to the weſt.

If our loves faint, and *weſtwardly* decline;

To me thou falſely thine,

And I to thee mine actions ſhall diſguiſe. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [peæt, Saxon; *waed,* Daniſh.]

1. Humid; having ſome moiſture adhering.

They are *wet* with the ſhow'rs of the mountains. *Job.* xxiv.

The ſoals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going *wet*-ſhod to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Rainy; watery.

Wet weather ſeldom hurts the moſt unwiſe. *Dryden.*

WET. *n. ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing weather'd, ſtubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet.* *Bacon.*

Now the ſun, with more effectual beams,

Had cheer'd the face of the earth, and dry'd the *wet*

From drooping plant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Tuberoſes will not endure the *wet*; therefore ſet your pots into the conſerve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

Your maſter's riding-coat turn inſide out, to preſerve the outſide from *wet.* *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To humectate; to moiſten; to make to have moiſture adherent.

Better learn of him, that learned be,

And han been watered at the muſes well;

The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,

And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenſer.*

A drop of water running ſwiftly over ſtraw, *wetteth* not. *Bac.*

Wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs. *Milton.*

2. To drench with drink.

Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whiſtles, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

WE'THER. *n. ſ.* [peðer, Saxon; *weder,* Dutch.] A ram caſtrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,

Meeteſt for death. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *weather* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Although there be naturally of horſes, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen, and *weathers,* there are fewer. *Graunt.*

When Blowzelind expir'd, the *weather*'s bell

Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

It is much more difficult to find a fat *weather,* than if half that ſpecies were fairly knock'd on the head. *Swift.*

WE'TNESS. [from *wet.*] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture; humidity.

The *wetneſs* of theſe bottoms often ſpoils them for corn. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by Spenſer, for a rhyme, and imitated by Dryden.] To grow; to increaſe.

She firſt taught men a woman to obey;

But when her ſon to man's eſtate did *wex,*

She it ſurrender'd. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

She trod a *wexing* moon, that ſoon wou'd wane,

And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*

Counting ſev'n from noon,

'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryden.*

WE'ZAND. *n. ſ.* [ſee *weſand.*] The windpipe.

Air is inguſtible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand,* conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WHALE. *n. ſ.* [hpale, Saxon.] The largeſt of fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales.* *Geneſis.*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, ſhe did leeſe

None of the *whale*'s length, for it reach'd her knees. *Bp. Corbet.*

The greateſt *whale* that ſwims the ſea,

Does inſtantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*

WHAME. *n. ſ.*

The *whame,* or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging, but by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See *weal.*] Marked in ſtreaks.

A bearded goat, whoſe rugged hair,

And *whaly* eyes, the ſign of jealouſy,

Was like the perſon's ſelf, whom he did bear. *Fa. Queen.*

WHARF. *n. ſ.* [*warf,* Swediſh; *werf,* Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels.

Duller ſhould'ſt thou be, than the fat weed,

That roots itſelf in eaſe on Lethe's *wharf,*

Would'ſt thou not ſtir in this. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There were not in London uſed ſo many *wharfs,* or keys, for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf.*] One who attends a wharf.

To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat,* Dutch.]

1. That which.

What you can make her do,

I am content to look on; *what* to ſpeak,

I am content to hear. *Shakeſp. Winter Tale.*

In theſe caſes we examine the why, the *what,* and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's with a ſuperſtitious fear not aw'd,

For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryden.*

A ſatire on one of the common ſtamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an eminence. *Addiſon.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the queſtion, and not what words he expreſſes. *Locke.*

If any thing be ſtated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greateſt diſcouragements from England, thoſe are *what* they are moſt induſtrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

2. Which part.

If we rightly eſtimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we ſhall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

3. Some-

3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely.

I tell thee *what,* corporal, I could tear her. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Which of ſeveral.

Whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, the ſtrength of his will, or the dazling of his ſuſpicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without ſome main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved; that is, *what* kind of comet for magnitude, colour, placing in the heaven, or laſting, produceth *what* kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you ſhall induce colours by producing thoſe natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be purſued in ſuch a conſtitution. *Arbuth.*

5. An interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion.

What! canſt thou not forbear me half an hour,

Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf? *Shakeſpeare.*

What if I advance an invention of my own to ſupply the defect of our new writers. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. WHAT *Though. What* imports it *though?* notwithſtanding. An elliptical mode of ſpeech.

What though a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meaneſt among the people under the law had been as able as the prieſts themſelves were to offer ſacrifice, did this make ſacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell,

I know it; truth may own a generous pride,

I clear myſelf, and care for none beſide. *Dryden.*

7. WHAT *Time, What Day.* At the time when; on the day when.

What day the genial angel to our ſire

Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

Then balmy ſleep had charm'd my eyes to reſt,

What time the morn myſterious viſions brings,

While purer ſlumbers ſpread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me ſole the daughter of the deep addreſs'd;

What time with hunger pin'd, my abſent mates

Roam'd the wild iſle in ſearch of rural cates. *Pope.*

8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively.

What art thou,

That here in deſart haſt thy habitance? *Fairy Queen.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,

Or without ſpices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard ſpeak'ſt

More than is requiſite; and *what* of this?

Why is it mention'd now. *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is ſo ſtiff in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children aſk the common queſtion of a ſtranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*

9. To how great a degree, uſed either interrogatively or demonſtratively.

Am I ſo much deform'd?

What partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryden.*

10. It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part.

The enemy having his country waſted, *what* by himſelf, and *what* by the ſoldiers, findeth ſuccour in no place. *Spenſer.*

Thus, *what* with the war, *what* with the ſweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am cuſtom ſhrunk. *Sha.*

The year before, he had ſo uſed the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Chriſtians above thirty ſmall caſtles. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

When they come to caſt up the profit and loſs, *what* betwixt force, intereſt, or good manners, the adventurer eſcapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and ſewel, he finds himſelf in a hurry. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with the benefit of their ſituation, the art and parſimony of their people, they have grown ſo conſiderable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Tem.*

They live a popular life, and then *what* for buſineſs, pleaſures, company, there's ſcarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris.*

If theſe halfpence ſhould gain admittance, in no long ſpace of time, *what* by the clandeſtine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and thoſe of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

11. WHAT *Ho.* An interjection of calling.

What ho, thou genius of the clime, *what ho,*

Ly'ſt thou aſleep beneath theſe hills of ſnow? *Dryden.*

Stretch out thy lazy limbs.

WHA'TEVER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *ſoever. Whatſo* is
WHA'TSO. } not now in uſe.
WHA'TSOEVER. }

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, ſpecifically or numerically.

To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,

Caſtles, and *whatſoever,* and to be

Out of the king's protection. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If thence he 'ſcape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*

In *whatſoever* ſhape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*

Wiſely reſtoring *whatſoever* grace

It loſt by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other hiſtory *whatſoever.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatſoever* can deviate from his ſcheme, without leaving us worſe than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus *whatever* ſucceſſive duration ſhall be bounded at one end, and be all paſt and preſent, muſt come infinitely ſhort of infinity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

2. Any thing, be it what it will.

Whatſoever our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*

Whatever thing

The ſcythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

3. The ſame, be it this or that.

Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

From hence he views with his black lidded eye,

Whatſo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenſer.*

Whate'er the ocean pales or ſky inclips

Is thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL. *n. ſ.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot tranſpire, whereupon it corrupts and raiſe little *wheals* or biſters. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WHEAT. *n. ſ.* [hpeate, Saxon; *weyde,* Dutch; *triticum,* Lat.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.

It hath an apetalous flower, diſpoſed into ſpikes; each of them conſiſts of many ſtamina which are included in a ſquamoſe flower-cup, having awns: the pointal riſes in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong ſeed, convex on one ſide, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and incloſed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: theſe are produced ſingly, and collected in a cloſe ſpike, being affixed to an indented axis. The ſpecies are; 1. White or red *wheat,* without awn. 2. Red *wheat,* in ſome places called Kentiſh *wheat.* 3. White *wheat.* 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat.* 5. Cone *wheat.* 6. Grey *wheat,* and in ſome places duck-bill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat.* 8. Many eared *wheat.* 9. Summer *wheat.* 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat.* 12. Six rowed *wheat.* 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all theſe ſorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preferved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the ſeeds of all ſhould be annually changed; for if they are ſown on the ſame farm, they will not ſucceed ſo well as when the ſeed is brought from a diſtant country. *Miller.*

He mildews the white *wheat,* and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harveſt. *Gen.* xxx.

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aſpect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rie. *Peacham.*

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly acceſcent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The damſels laughing fly: the giddy clown

Again upon a *wheat*-ſheaf drops a down. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat.*] Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour ſhalt thou make them. *Exod* xxix.

Here ſummer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addiſon.*

The aſſize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuth.*

His taſk it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,

And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope,*

There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt *wheaten* ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly ſo many tun of the ſtraw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird very delicate.

What cook would loſe her time in picking larks, *wheatears,* and other ſmall birds. *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of plum. *Ainſworth.*

To WHEEDLE *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though uſed by good writers, and *Locke* ſeems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words.

His buſ'neſs was to pump and *wheedle,*

And men with their own keys unriddle,

To make them to themſelves give anſwers,

For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*

A fox ſtood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſire,

From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchools

To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryden.*

He that firſt brought the word ſham, or *wheedle,* in uſe, put together as he thought fit, ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, *wheedling,* whimp'ring ſhe,

Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

The world has never been prepared for theſe trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuſes. *Pope.*

Johnny

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo